IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 5,** as follows:

Figure 1 is a [[top]] bottom view of a flowmeter in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention,

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 13,** as follows:

Figure 5a is ~~the cross section~~ a cross-sectional view of the upper body of the flowmeter of Fig. [[1]] 4, taken along the [[A-A]] C-C axis,

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 15,** as follows:

Figure 5b is a cross sectional view of the upper body of the flowmeter of Fig. [[1]] 4, taken along the [[B-B]] D-D axis,

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 1,** as follows:

an upper fluid inlet body (2) including a fluid inlet passage (20), a flow detector (21) including a conical measurement passage [[(21)]] (212) including a ball (22) and a conical fluid circulation passage (24);

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 12,** as follows:

The upper fluid inlet body (2) forms a rectangular single piece assembly, for example, fixed to the lower fluid outlet body (3). Fluid passes through cavities such as inlet passage (20), measurement passage (21), and circulation passage [[(22)]] 24 hollowed out or cast into upper body (2) to form a sealed single piece assembly. The upper fluid inlet body (2), having a base with the same shape and dimensions as the base of lower fluid outlet body (3), is fixed to the lower body (3) by screws at its four corners, by gluing, welding or clipping.

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 20,** as follows:

Therefore, the fluid enters through the adaptor (10) into the flowmeter. The fluid passes in the inlet passage (20) that is preferably narrowed upstream of the elbow between inlet (20) and measurement passage (21). The end of the inlet passage [[(21)]] (20) has a conical shape so that passage (21) fits into place perpendicular to the cylindrical end (210) of the measurement passage (21). This measurement passage (21), also called a "flow detector", is preferably formed of three parts, a short cylindrical passage (210) forming the insertion end, a 120° enlargement cone (211), and a slightly conical passage (212) inside of which a ball (22) is located. The fluid inlet

and outlet of passage (21) are respectively through the bottom and top of the passage (21).

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 30,** and **ending on page 7, line 17,** as follows:

The fluid flowing out of the top of passage (21) passes into a cavity (23) located in the upper part of the upper body (2). Cavity (23) forms the connection between the upper conical part (212) of the measurement passage (21) and the fluid circulation passage (24). These two passages (21 and 24) have parallel longitudinal axes and are **[[and]]** located in the same cross sectional plane of the flowmeter along the axis B-B. After passing through the cavity (23), the fluid passes along the circulation passage (24). Therefore, the fluid flow direction in the circulation passage (24) is opposite to the fluid flow direction in the measurement passage (21). The flow rate of the gas passing through outlet passage (31) is read on the scale printed on the passage at the level of the ball. The height of the ball in the passage (21) is the result of the balance between two forces acting on the ball; namely the weight of the ball and the frictional forces of the gas that passes through the small space remaining between the sides of the passage (21) and the ball (22). Consequently, the greater the gas flow is, the higher the ball rises in the passage (21), since the passage (21) is slightly conical, and the passage (21) is disposed

vertically with the largest cross section of the passage (21) towards the top of passage (21). The user can see the ball and read the resulting flow by looking at a transparent and graduated wall that extends over at least a portion of the measurement passage (21).

Please **amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 27,** as follows:

In a third embodiment, illustrated in Fig. 8, the disk [[(6)]] (30) comprises a single continuous cut out (7) over an angular sector. Cut out (7) has a circular axis of symmetry that is coincident with the center of disk (30). The width of cut out (7) varies gradually with the angle of the radius of intersection of the cut out, such that the surface facing the area Z varies gradually.